

Orgy of Waste Under Wilson, Says Dr. Butler

Extravagance and Incompetence Marks Course of Administration, President of Columbia Declares

Outlines Issues for 1920

Attacks Foreign and Industrial Policies and Methods Used at the Peace Parley

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Speaking before the Union League here to-night on "The Republican Party: Its Present Duty and Opportunity," Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, declared the prime issue of 1920 would be Americanism. "And once the American people understand that issue," he said, "they will rise in their might to overwhelm the enemies of America."

Attacking the Democratic Administration, he charged that it had associated closely with men who would be delighted to see the overthrow of the American form of government, and in suggesting the duty of the Republican party he said:

"Upon it rests the responsibility of bringing to an end the veritable orgy of waste, extravagance and administrative incompetence that has marked the course of this Administration."

In the course of his criticism of the Wilson Administration Dr. Butler emphasized what he termed "the incessant harping upon the duty of the American people and their government," declaring it to be "an insidious suggestion that has helped to spread the seeds of disorder throughout the world."

Dr. Butler insisted that the industrial problem "must be met and solved on American lines and in accordance with American principles of government and of social organization, and not by the violent overthrow or violent modification of our government and our social order."

Dr. Butler proposed a national industrial relations commission to represent only the public, before which either disputant or the Attorney General of the United States could bring any industrial conflict. He did not suggest anything further than that the commission should recommend action, saying "Public opinion may be trusted to bring about compliance with the recommendation and findings of such a commission."

Referring to the league of nations, Dr. Butler proceeded:

"Americans have long urged and beyond question would gladly welcome a true society of nations and but any attempted international substitute for independent and self-governing cooperating peoples." He said that first, however, the American people must "set their own house in order," but they would tolerate no super-government superior to the Constitution.

Trifled With Great Issue

"We are called upon both to explain democracy and to fight for democracy. We are called upon to make it clear that class divisions, class struggles, class control are not only undemocratic, but anti-democratic, and that the only end for which they can possibly achieve is anarchy and economic stagnation."

"The present Democratic administration has trifled with this great issue. It has given posts of honor and authority to those who hold and teach doctrines in flat antagonism to the principles on which our government rests and has even commissioned men of this type to carry on more or less authoritative negotiations with revolutionaries in other lands."

Dr. Butler then proceeded to a discussion of the international problem and the American foreign policy, saying:

"The Republican party, if given control of both the executive and the legislative departments of the Government at the elections of 1920, will find itself confronted by an international problem of grave difficulty and of highest importance."

It is not a pleasant thing to discuss international policies from any standpoint of party principle and responsibility; for it is most desirable that in its international relations the nation should think and act as a unit. Unfortunately, however, this possibility has been destroyed by the conduct of the present Administration. From its first dealings with distracted Mexico in 1913 down to the work of the Peace Conference at Versailles in 1919, one grave blunder has followed another until to-day the United States is without anything that can truly be described as a foreign policy.

"Moreover, the Administration's partisan and secretive method of conducting the negotiations at Paris destroyed the possibility of united action at home."

"The consistent Republican policy through the administrations of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, under the administration of the State Department by Hay, Root and Knox, has been an endeavor to provide against international war by setting up a great tribunal by which law should be substituted for force in the settlement of international disputes."

"Many of us had hoped that the Treaty of Versailles would have that provision as the cornerstone of the new structure that it was building. We were bitterly disappointed when it did not, and when we saw that instead of establishing the rule of law the treaty largely relied upon recourse to political and diplomatic discussion as a means of preventing international war."

"It will be the first duty of a Republican administration to press for the establishment of an international court of justice to hear and decide controversies between nations and as Theodore Roosevelt insisted at Christiania more than nine years ago, to give that court power to enforce its decrees. It must press also for a continuing international conference, meeting at stated intervals, to declare and define the rules of international law and conduct by which civilized nations are to be bound and in accordance with which the international court of justice would make its findings."

"Gentlemen, there is no alternative to the use of force save the rule of law. Discussion and debate may delay the course of force, or they may change the form of that appeal, but they will never prevent it being ultimately made. Until nations are ruled by their relations to each other by law, and the international conference, meeting at stated intervals, to declare and define the rules of international law and conduct by which civilized nations are to be bound and in accordance with which the international court of justice would make its findings."

"The world is ready, too, for the working out of constructive policies based upon the principle that there shall be no more exploitation of backward peoples or of the natural resources of the lands which they inhabit. The application of this principle means that a civilized nation cannot permit a neighboring nation, rapine and outrage in a neighboring part of the world to go unnoticed. We are our brother's keepers. For a civilized nation to permit a neighbor, rich in soil and in opportunity, to be given over to anarchy and turbulence is as faithless as as wicked as it would be for an individual to fail to spring to the rescue of his fellow whose life was in danger through no fault of his own."

Respecting domestic problems, Dr. Butler declared the first necessity was to get back our constitutional form of government "by stripping the executive department of the extraordinary powers assumed during the war," and by trying to restore confidence and cooperation between the legislative and the executive branches.

Plea for American Dead Again Presented to France

State Department Renews Request on Ground That Removal of Comparatively Few Bodies Would Not Seriously Affect Transportation and Morale

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The War Department today issued the following statement, which is in substance, the reply of the State Department to an inquiry concerning the return of bodies of American soldiers buried in France:

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Five-Cent Fare For the B. R. T. Called Ample

Head of Ownership League Contends Nickle Affords Adequate Profit With Efficient Management

GLASGOW, Scotland, Nov. 22.—The Glasgow Rate Is Cited

Banker Says Solution Is in Privately Owned Lines With Sufficient Rates

Ten, or even eight cent fares for the B. R. T. system were ridiculed yesterday afternoon in an address before the Academy of Political Science at its concluding session at the Auditorium.

Albert M. Todd, president of the Public Ownership League, of Kalamazoo, Mich., declared a five-cent fare for Brooklyn's transportation system should, if efficient management was demanded, prove profitable for both the traction company and the public.

"It has been but a few years ago that I rode on the municipally owned tramway in Glasgow, Scotland, where an average fare of 1.54 cents was charged," said Mr. Todd. "From this fare there was a sufficient margin of profit to allow for a generous reserve fund, and it showed the actual cost of carrying passengers on this, the best city railway in the world, to be less than a cent and a quarter."

Declares Five Cents Ample

"Now they may tell us that costs here to-day are double what they were in Glasgow then and the pay of the men is double that of the Glasgow carmen. This is not true, but even if it is admitted to be so, for the sake of argument, it still would be possible for a municipality here to operate its streetcars for a five-cent fare and make a good profit out of the transaction."

"We know why the big financiers are fighting municipal ownership so hard. It is because they know it would kill their profits and eliminate their part in these very lucrative businesses."

The other side of the public ownership question was argued by Francis H. Mason, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Mr. Mason declared private ownership would pay to the workers and ample returns to the investors, was absolutely necessary for successful operation of the railroads of the country.

Private Ownership Defended

"I feel warranted in stating that there is nothing whatever in our own experience with public ownership in this country, nor in the experience of other countries to justify an argument that it would secure better results," he said. "So I return to the conclusion the alternative is private ownership under public regulation, but under a public regulation conducted primarily and as completely as possible in the broad public interest. To secure that result a larger appreciation of the meaning of transportation in the life of our people and of the high importance of its fair and constructive treatment."

"The greed of either capital or labor, the ambitions of politicians seeking an issue, the selfishness of shipper's fighting to save dimes and losing dollars, the prejudices of theorists—the mistakes of the past and the anomalies of the present—should not be allowed to interfere with the solution of the problem. The public stake in this situation is greater than that of any or all of the parties directly concerned and must be protected. Furthermore, the very protection of the public's interest implies justice and fair dealing to all, which cannot be assured by any other policy."

"From every standpoint we revert to the question of rates and, as the determination of that question lies in the hands of the public, through its

First of Series of Movies For Children Are Shown

The first of a series of motion picture entertainments under the auspices of the National Kindergarten Association was presented yesterday morning at Hotel Plaza and yesterday afternoon at DeWitt Clinton High School. Next Saturday there will be exhibitions at the same places. The pictures shown yesterday were Whittier's 'School Days,' and 'Alice in Wonderland.'

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Memorial Building for Pershing Square Indorsed

Business Associations Approve of Plan to Expend \$10,000,000

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- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Negligees 1.95, 4.45 to 12.95 | Silk Petticoats 2.95, 5.95 to 16.50 |
| Tea Gowns 29.75, 34.50 to 69.75 | Silk Hose 2.95, 3.95 to 5.45 |
| Bath Robes 3.95, 6.95 to 12.75 | Night Gowns 1.75, 2.95 to 14.95 |
| Boudoir Caps 69, 1.95 to 4.50 | Waists 2.95, 6.95 to 34.75 |

—and for the Baby

- Nothing will appeal more to the expectant mother than a dainty gift for the coming baby.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bassinets 14.95, 22.50 to 69.75 | Dresses 1.59, 2.95 to 35.50 |
| Cribs 4.95, 6.95 to 48.50 | Coats 3.95, 6.95 to 42.50 |
| Bureaus 12.95, 24.50 to 57.75 | Caps 1.65, 2.95 to 6.50 |
| Carriage Robes 4.50, 5.75 to 22.75 | Sweaters 1.95, 2.95 to 5.95 |
| Blankets 1.25, 6.95 to 12.50 | Kimonos 1.95, 3.95 to 14.95 |

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